THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 8, 1841. [NUMBER 41.

D. ASBURY, Editor.

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. *Three Dollars* if not paid within three months. And *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, *this sized type*) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.

Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY. 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
8 Thursday,	4 [illegible]	7 10
9 Friday,	4 50	7 10
10 Saturday,	4 51	7 9
11 Sunday,	4 51	7 9
12 Monday,	4 52	7 8
13 Tuesday,	4 52	7 8
14 Wednesday,	4 53	7 7

MOON'S PHASES.

For July, 1841.

	d.	h.	m.
Full	3	1	3 aftn'n.
Last	11	3	4 aftn'n.
New	18	8	16 morn.
First	25	2	31 morn.

The Annual Examination

OF the Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy, will commence at the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Parents and Guardians and other friends to the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

S. D. N. HUTCHISON, *Principal.*

Mrs. H. contemplating a Journey to New York immediately after the close of the Session, requests such of her patrons as reside in town, to call and settle their respective bills for Tuition, the week previous to the Examination.

June 23, 1841. t41

Important Sale.

IN obedience to a Decree issuing from the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, in the case of J. R. Williams et al. vs. Wm. Davidson et al., we shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 12th day of July next, the following property of said Davidson, viz:

Between 50 and 60 Valuable

NEGROES,

amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

1 Corner Lot and Improvements,

and several improved and unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte—One tract of Land in the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemon's Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek, together with

Horses, Wagons, Stock of various kinds,

and other property, deemed unnecessary to mention in detail. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Admr. of W. Morrison, dec'd.
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
JAS. W. OSBORNE.
} *Trustees,*

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. t41

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th of July next, to the highest bidder, the Plantation where Sarah Haynes, dec'd, lived, lying on Paw Creek and containing 318 acres. Good buildings are on the Plantation.—Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID C. HAYNES,
Surviving Executor.

June 21, 1841. t41

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, choice WINES, FRESH TEAS, CORDIALS, &c. &c. consisting of

FRENCH BRANDY.	Fine Old Cognac and Champaigne, of the most favorite brands.
HOLLAND GIN.	"Hour Glass," "Grape," "Pine Apple" and "Swan." Imported direct.
WINES.	Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily and Malaga.
TEAS.	Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Pouchong, &c.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale.
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
Cordials, Syrups, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

June 23, 1841. t41

ATTENTION!

Town Company.

THOSE subject to do Military Duty in the Town Beat, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Saturday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped, as the law directs, for the purpose of drill and the election of Officers for said Town Company.

By order of
B. W. ALEXANDER, *Colonel.*

June 3, 1841. t41

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of April last, a negro man named WILL, about 40 years of age, and about 6 feet high. He belongs to the estate of B. W. Davidson, dec'd., and has a wife at Dr. J. H. Gibbon's, and it is expected that he is lurking either in that neighborhood or the neighborhood of Col. E. Brevard in Lincoln county. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me.

A. BREVARD DAVIDSON.

June 2, 1841. 37tf

***BLANK WARRANTS** for sale at this* **OFFICE.**

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

☞ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 38tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.

June 15, 1841. 38tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House," and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully so as merit encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841. 36tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, *for* CASH.

The Old U. States Cap, Stock, Shirt, Linen Collar & Oiled Silk MANUFACTORY.

John M. Davies & Jones,

(SUCCESSORS TO LUKE DAVIES AND SON.)

106 *William street, corner of John-street, two doors above their old stand,*
NEW YORK.

THE subscribers, thankful for the many favors bestowed on them by the public, hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance. Having enlarged their warehouse and made arrangements to manufacture articles in their line more largely, they will be enabled to fill the orders of such as will favor them with a call with promptness. They would invite the attention of the merchants to their stock, where they will find articles of every *quality and price* in their line in greater variety than any other establishment in this city. We shall take much pleasure in showing our goods, and do not doubt being able to sell them on such terms as cannot fail of giving satisfaction, both at wholesale and retail.

Caps.

Gentlemen's Sporting, Travelling, Opera and Dress Caps, youth's, children's and infants, of cloth, sealette, silk, velvet, merino, &c., of all the newest European and American styles. Officers of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Stocks

Of satin, vesting, velvet, bombazin, mode, &c.; plain, trimmed with bows, with bosoms plaited, &c. Parisan Stocks, a very light and beautiful article, for summer wear, an entire new style—to which J. M. D. & J. would respectfully solicit the attention of their customers. The superiority of our Caps, Stocks, &c. is well established by the constant care taken to render every article perfect and durable.

Shirts

Of linen, muslin, plain and frilled, with linen collars, fronts and wristbands, of the most approved pattern; fancy Cambric Shirts, of French, English and American fabrics.

Linen Collars and Bosoms

Of the finest medium, as well as the inferior qualities, of all the styles now extant. Plain and corded linen bosoms, plain plaited, with ruffles inserted, and with collars attached, &c.

Oiled Silks.

White, plaid and fancy colors. Oiled Silk Aprons for ladies, misses and infants. *Oiled Silk, medicated.*

Patent Leather.

All the different qualities of Patent Leather; Japanned Muslin and Linen, suitable for coach harness makers, and the West India and South American markets.

Under Garments.

Lambs' wool, merino and cotton Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, of the best English and American manufacture. A superior article of Shaker and other Flannels.

Suspenders.

Of all qualities—gum elastic, silk, cotton, &c.

Gloves of our own Importation.

Superior qualities of black, white, dark and light colored Hoskin Gloves; white and colored silk Gloves; buck, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture &c. &c.

Cravats and Scarfs.

Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats and Scarfs of every description. We are continually receiving new styles of Cravats and Scarfs from London and Paris—so that in looking over our stock, you will always be sure to find the latest patterns.

Cravat Stiffeners

Of all qualities.

Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of the best English and French manufacture.

Cap and Stock manufacturers supplied with all kinds of trimmings, such as Broadcloths, Cap Fronts, Satins, Bombazins, Buckles, Frames, Bindings, &c. &c.

☞It is our intention that our Stock of Goods, &c. shall present more than ordinary inducements to the purchasers of the above articles.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,
106 *William street, corner of John,*
May 31, 1841. 3m *New York.*

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

***MILITARY EXECUTIONS** for sale at* **THIS OFFICE.**

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 5tf

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure: in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Browntown, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 384 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prejudice or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the FARMER.

Secondly:—*Education*, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly:—*Science*, and the *Mechanical Arts*, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Virtue* and *Religion*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly:—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both *Foreign* and *Domestic*; excluding all *political* contests, and subjects calculated to promote *party* animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $10, eight copies; for $15, twelve copies; for $20, eighteen copies; and for $30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33⅓ per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD &
W. P. RICHARDS.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Department of War, May 31, 1841.

SIR: I propose to bring to your notice, at the present time, only such matters confided to the superintendence of the Department of War as from their nature or pressing emergency, or from the general interest they excite, you may deem proper to communicate for the information of Congress and the Public.

Although the inspections directed since the adjournment of Congress have been made with the greatest promptness, and furnish an extensive body of information in regard to the state of the public defences, as well as to the discipline and efficiency of the army, and bear full and satisfactory testimony to the importance of the Inspector's Department, yet, from the limited time allowed, and the immense extent of territory over which the numerous establishments connected with the military service are distributed, the inspections are necessarily incomplete; and it is therefore not designed to notice all the considerations suggested by the information they afford until a future occasion.

In the general condition and disposition of the army there has been no material change since the last annual report from this Department. The regular force stationed in Florida, consisting of eight regiments, and numbering in the aggregate, by the last returns, five thousand and fifty seven, it has been found expedient to continue in service in that Territory.

A few incursions by small detachments of our troops into the fastnesses of the enemy, by which their attrocities have been signally visited upon their own heads, have been the only expeditions to the general cessation of hostilities which took place last fall, soon after the regiments, reinforced by new recruits and provided with every necessary supply, were prepared for active operations; nor have they been renewed since that time. Offers to negotiate from several chiefs, the device by which those crafty warriors have so often baffled our arms at the period most propitious to success, were renewed under such circum- eral once more to embrace them. The stances as induced the commanding gen strongest confidence appears to have been felt that, with the aid of a suitable amount of funds applicable to that object, the whole of the hostile bands might soon be persuaded to surrender, and abandon the country. This line of policy, though tardy in its results, continued to hold out such hopes of complete success as to encourage the late Administration in the belief that this protracted war had at last been brought so near a close as to be no longer a subject of particular interest or anxiety. For these reasons it was not thought expedient to check or interrupt the negotiations in progress on the 4th of March last, by directing a different mode of operations. The result, so far, since the negotiations were renewed in the fall, has been the surrender of four hundred and thirty one Indians, including about one hundred warriors, all of whom have been transported to the country assigned to them, west of the Mississippi. Some expectation is still indulged by the officer in command that the remaining bands which have so long infested the upper and northern districts of the peninsula will surrender in a short time; but I regret to state that but little hope can be justly cherished that this unfortunate and wasteful war, which has already cost so great a number of valuable lives, and so many millions of public treasure, will be terminated without still further sacrifices. It appears that, after six months of negotiation, no access has been had to the principal and most powerful chief, or to any of his followers. Directions have accordingly been given for the most energetic and effective prosecution of the war the moment further negotiations shall appear to be useless. Steps have also been taken to increase the efficiency of the means now at the disposal of the officer in command; and, in the mean time, the retrenchment of every expenditure connected with the service, for purposes not essential in Indian warfare, has been earnestly enjoined.

The many weighty considerations which invite the immediate attention of Congress to the subject of the public defences generally, and particularly to the works absolutely necessary to the security of our great commercial emporiums, and the keys to our most valuable resources of every kind, must be so generally understood and appreciated that nothing this Department can urge could add any thing to their force and conclusiveness. To say nothing of the destruction of property, and our weakened condition in a military point of view attendant upon the carrying of any of our most assailable points, the penetration of our territory and the seizure of even one of our strongholds by a powerful enemy upon the sudden outbreak of war, it would seem to be equally the dictate of patriotism and wisdom to make due provision against the infliction of such insults to the national honor and character.

It has been urged as an objection to the further progress of the works heretofore projected for the defence of our extensive sea coast, that the recent experiments in the use of steam power in ocean navigation, and the ready application of the same powerful agent to the defence of our principal harbors, together with the late inventions in the means of increasing the destructiveness of shells, must soon introduce an entire change in the system of coast defence, as well as of maritime war in general. It is true that the mental activity, characteristic of the age in every otherwart and science, has not been less fruitful in suggesting improvements in the art of war, the value of some of which has already been tested in practice, and doubtless others will, in time, prove equally successful. In no department of public affairs may the natural connexion and dependence between all the sciences and inventions of art be more beneficially illustrated than in the improvement of the means of the national defence. That the cause of humanity will be promoted in proportion as the existing systems and means of defensive warfare are perfected by new improvements, in affording to all nations greater security to the independent enjoyment of their own acquisitions and forms of society and government; in putting the weak upon a more equal footing with the strong; in rendering wars less frequent, and allowing all the arts of peace to flourish in uninterrupted vigor, cannot be doubted. It is a source of much gratification to observe that several gentlemen of high professional distinction in the army are employing themselves in these appropriate studies. But while, in carrying forward the plans devised in former years, due regard should be had to the improvements already introduced in the means of defence, and, as far as practicable, to such modifications as may be rendered necessary by future discoveries, we must take care, by the most efficient application of the means already known as approved, not to lose the advantage of present security.

The array of well authenticated facts and results of past experience, and the sustained reasoning founded upon them, exhibited in the report of the board of officers referred to in the accompanying letter of the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, appear to be conclusive in favor of completing the system of defence therein recommended, so far, at least, as to place the country in what is denominated a *good* state of defensive preparation against any sudden occurrence of war. To this extent the completion of the works heretofore projected may be regarded as indispensable, however defective they may be as a perfect system of national defence. It will be seen from the estimates stated in the report alluded to, that to effect that object will require an appropriation of $9,693,547 upon the fortifications, and $2,493,000 for the armaments; making together the sum of $12,186,547. The obligation of the government to apply this sum to the objects contemplated as speedily as the nature and due permanence of the several constructions will admit, is rendered imperative and absolute by every consideration of public safety and honor.

It is estimated by the Chief Engineer that the sum of $1,435,500 can be judiciously and most beneficially applied upon these essential works of defence during the remainder of the present year, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for the same objects. The expenditures in this branch of the service have been more considerable in the current quarter than usual, and hence the additional appropriations asked for are larger than they would have been under ordinary circumstances. How this has happened will be explained by the fact that soon after the accession of your immediate and lamented predecessor, all the means at the disposal of this Department were directed to be employed upon the fortifications and other works for the Atlantic frontier, in the manner deemed best calculated to produce the greatest possible efficiency in the shortest time. This course appeared to be called for by the unsettled and threatening aspect of our foreign relations. While the whole of the resources at the disposal of this Department for this service were thus ordered to be applied to such unfinished works as could be made available, in whole or in part, in a reasonable time, it is proper to state, in this connexion, that directions were at the same time given to supply, without delay, the works already completed with their appropriate armament.

The promptitude and liberality with which the Governor of New York and the Commissioner of public lands in that State responded to the recent application of the Department to be put in possession of the works constructed on Staten Island, under the supervision and at the expense of that State, for the defence of the New York harbor, deserve the thanks of the country, and should be further acknowledged by the immediate appropriation of the sum demanded as a compensation for the ground upon which they are situated. The works are regarded as of great importance to the object for which they were designed, and they are now in a course of repair and improvement, under the direction of a competent officer of the corps of engineers. The correspondence between this Department and the Governor of New York, and the report of the Chief Engineer, will show the terms upon which the title to this property will be vested in the United States.

It will be seen from the accompanying report from the Ordnance Department, that some additional appropriations for that service are believed to be important to the public interest. The amount called for is $220,000. The importance of the operations of this Department, and its immediate connexion with the national defence, in providing guns, gun carriages, and other munitions, will at once be perceived.

It is necessary that the attention of Congress should be called to the policy recently adopted in the management of the public armories. The duty of increasing, by every practicable means, the deficiency of these important establishments, not less than a due regard to economy, influenced the Department in giving its sanction to the plan of dispensing with the civil superintendency authorized by law. After full consideration, it was believed that this could be safely and advantageously done. Accordingly, the armories are now in charge of skilful and experienced officers of the Ordnance Department. One defect in the policy of taking superintendents from civil life, as shown by past experience, is the want of the proper qualifications in the persons usually selected. Some degree of science, as well as a practical knowledge in the construction and use of arms, are indispensable requisites in the superintendents. The desired and proper qualifications are rarely to be found united in the same person in civil life, whose services can be commanded by the Government. Another and more serious objection to the system of supervision heretofore practised, is founded in the defective and inadequate control which the Department has been able to exercise over the superintendents. It has been found impossible, in some instances, to enforce the most salutary regulations. The necessary degree of deference to the orders and wishes of the superior authority, it is manifest, has not been felt. This, probably, is the inevitable result of the nature of the interest and influences, in no manner connected with the objects of these establishments, which too often control the conduct of the superintendents. For these reasons, it is deemed of great importance that the armories should be separated, as far as possible, from all connexion with the party politics of the day. The force of the objections suggested, to a civil superintendence, cannot be better illustrated than by the statements contained in the accompanying memorandum of the Ordnance Department, which appears to be taken chiefly from the correspondence between that Department and the superintendent of the armory at Harper's Ferry.

But the expediency of continuing the superintendency of these officers must finally be decided by Congress. Some hesitation was felt in dropping, temporarily, the civil superintendency; but as neither of the late superintendents, though of much personal worth, was regarded as possessing, in a due degree, those particular qualifications which are important in the management of such establishments, their removal was thought a fit occasion to introduce a new system.—Time has not yet been allowed to test, sufficiently, its advantages or defects. If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to allow the existing vacancies under the law, as it now stands, to continue for a short period, the public interests will be subserved, whatever may be the result of the experiment. If the policy recommended by the Ordnance Department, and so far sanctioned by this Department, shall succeed, it will be well for the public service. If it shall fail, there will no longer be any pretext for future changes; and the Department will look to the selection of the most competent superintendents from the walks of civil life, and to the means of improving the efficiency of these establishment by such new regulations ,under you direction, as may be suggested by experience.

Additional appropriations, to the amount of $825,647 66, are required by the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments for the service of the present year. The amount asked by the Quartermaster General appears to be indispensable. It is about the sum which Congress at the last session failed to appropriate, though included in the estimates and understood to be in part for arrearages for the year 1840; and a large portion of the present demand may not be improperly set down to the same account. A portion of the sum required by the Pay Department is for arrearages of the year 1840, as will appear from the report of the Paymaster General.

The agents and superintendents heretofore employed in the construction of the various improvements on the lakes, the sea-cost, and in the interior, have been discharged, except such as have been retained at a small compensation, to guard some of the most important works remaining in an unfinished state, and the public property connected with them. In a few instances it has been found expedient to employ an agent to take care of the property of the Government collected for the construction of these works until Congress shall determine upon the question of continuing or abandoning them, where there was no fund out of which they could be paid. Some of these agents have been paid from the proceeds of the sale of a portion of the public property; others can be paid only by further sales, or under an appropriation by Congress. It has also been ascertained that the expenditures upon several of these works have exceeded the appropriations made for their construction. These arrearages are generally due to contractors and laborers in no way responsible for this error; and provision should therefore be made for the payment of them. The amount necessary to discharge them, as well as to pay the expenses of the agents employed as above stated, appears from the report of the Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers to be $39,997 12.

The subject of the expediency of completing the Cumberland road, and of improving certain harbors and the navigation of certain great rivers, which may be regarded as necessary and proper in making adequate provision for the public defence, I propose to postpone the further notice of until the stated session of Congress, as the consideration of it will involve the propriety of making appropriations for various works of internal improvement not necessarily connected with that object, and, consequently, will require more time than Congress, at its approaching session, may find it convenient to give.

At the late session of Congress, the sum of $30,000 was appropriated to be expended, under the direction of this Department, in repairing the breach in the Potomac bridge. Soon after the adjournment, [illegible] Engineers, [illegible] report a [illegible] plan for the [illegible] of the work. With what skill and [illegible] he has performed this [illegible] service, will appear from his report to the Chief of the Corps. The highest confidence being reposed in the [illegible] of his judgement, it was determined at once to expend no portion of the money placed at the disposal of the Department for the accomplishment of so important a work upon a plan which did not promise to secure, what was held to be indispensable, its permanence and durability. From the statements contained in the report of Major Turnbull, it is obvious that the repairs, if done upon the plan which formed the basis of the estimate upon which the appropriation was made, could not stand through a single season of freshet or ice. The question was then presented, whether it was proper to commence the repairs upon the only plan which promised the requisite strength and durability, but the cost of which would far exceed the appropriation made by Congress, and which it was known to the Department, was supposed to be ample for the object, or wait the meeting of that body at the approaching session. The great convenience and importance of the bridge at this point, and the strong interest felt by the citizens of this District that the repairs should not be delayed, urged the immediate commencement of the work, whilst its questionable propriety, under the prospect of an immediate session of Congress, decided the Department to postpone further operations until that body should have an opportunity of acting upon the subject. The utility and importance of this bridge not only to the citizens of this city and District, but to the carrying of the public mail, and to the Southern travel at the season of the year when the river is obstructed by ice, are so generally felt and acknowledged, that I need say no more to recommend the additional appropriation required; or that the sanction of Congress be given in some other form, at an early day of the session, to the making of the necessary repairs upon the only safe and durable plan which presents itself.

Another public work of great interest committed to the care of this Department deserves some notice at this time. The sum of $75,000 was appropriated at the late session of Congress for clearing out the Red river raft. The large sums of money heretofore expended on this object, the high expectation indulged after the first successful experiment, of the practicability of effecting it; the subsequent accumulation and continuance of partial obstructions, and the consequent disappointment of the Public, caused the Department to give its early and earnest attention to the subject.

Believing that Congress, in making this appropriation, indulged the hope that it would be all that would be required for the completion of the work, the Department resolved that the highest degree of permanence and utility attainable by the use of the means placed at its disposal should be accomplished, directed that an officer of the highest credit for skill and judgment should proceed without delay to ascertain the nature, extent, and causes of the obstructions which interrupt the navigation of that river, and to submit a plan for their removal. That officer has not yet reported to the Department. It is intended that the steam and snag boats, after being repaired shall ascend the Red river, while it continues in a navigable state, to the point of obstruction; but it is not designed to enter upon the work until autumn. This policy, as will fully appear from the report of the Chief of the Topographical Engineers, and the accompanying letter of the superintendent, was dictated by a sound economy, if not by the necessity of the case.

A practice has prevailed in the Indian Department of making payments from moneys drawn from the Treasury under appropriations by Congress, without regarding in all cases the objects of the appropriations, as specified in the law.

This practice virtually defeats that provision of the Constitution which declares that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except under appropriations by Congress; for the object of this provision must have been, not merely that money shall not be drawn from the Treasury without being duly appropriated, but that it shall be paid only for objects specified in the acts of appropriation.

The practice of making payments under such circumstances—that is, of taking money drawn from the Treasury under an appropriation for one object, and applying it to the payment of accounts, and for objects for which no appropriation has been made, renders the reports of the condition of the Treasury entirely fallacious, and utterly destroys all confidence in them. The true condition of the Treasury, or of its liabilities, is not and cannot be presented under such a practice.

The Indian department has favored itself in the means of practising this irregularity by another usage, directly in contravention of the law of Congress requiring that unexpended balances of appropriations, at the expiration of two years, shall revert to the Treasury. It has been customary, before the expiration of the two years, to withdraw from the Treasury the balances not actually required for disbursement within the specified period; and these balances have been placed in the hands of disbursing agents, forming a very large fund, from which payments have been made from time to time, for objects for which no appropriations have been made by Congress. The amount of funds in the hands of these special agents of the department has ranged, on an average, from two to three hundred thousand dollars for the last seven or eight years; and this has been generally deposited in banks, selected at the discretion of the agent himself.

Under these circumstances the disbursing agents, having received moneys under authorized heads of appropriation, which have been applied to objects not sanctioned by law, have had their accounts brought into such a condition as will not allow of their settlement at the Treasury without special appropriation by Congress; and hence there [illegible] advisory to an object, requiring a settlement annually on the 1st of October.

As one irregularity is often the parent of another, so, under the usage of the Indian Bureau, by which large amounts of money have been held by disbursing agents, which should have reverted to the Treasury, these agents have had the means of loaning, and have actually loaned large sums, within the last four years, to meet the necessities of the Treasury in other departments of the Government, or other and distinct branches of the Indian Department; and, in this manner, a system of accommodation, has obtained without responsibility, and unknown to the law.

The evils of the practice, the subject of these remarks, will sufficiently appear, when it is considered that they are precisely those which it was the object of the provision in the constitution, prescribing the mode of drawing money from the Treasury, to guard against; and those also which were intended to be counteracted by the law of Congress requiring that unexpended balances shall revert to the Treasury at the expiration of two years.

In the present condition of the accounts of disbursing agents, it is impossible to ascertain the precise amount of payments requiring appropriations by Congress for their final adjustment at the Treasury; but the amount is known, thus far, to exceed $200,000, and it will probably require $250,000, and possibly $300,000.

It would be easy to multiply remarks upon the impropriety of this practice of the department. The objections to it are numerous and weighty; and some of them are founded so deeply in vital principles as to deserve some further notice in this report.

All officers hold their powers in trust under the obligation of fulfilling the objects for which those powers were granted.—Congress is entrusted with the power of granting money for objects to be accomplished by executive agents. If the agents divert the money to other objects there is a breach of trust. But as all the officers of the Government are presumed to have in view the common good, Congress, more or less, relies upon the executive agents to indicate the objects requiring appropriations, with estimates of the amounts necessary for their accomplishment. This confidence in executive agents seems to have been regarded, in some cases, as an implied authority in the agent to undertake objects not yet sanctioned by Congress, the agents looking prospectively for that sanction.—But if this discretion is to be tolerated under any pretence whatever, for objects however apparently needful or important, the checks and guards provided by the constitution and the laws are at once removed, and the most dangerous experiments may be made with the public money, having no higher sanction than the judgment of the heads of departments, while the discretion thus exercised at the fountain is liable to become licentiousness in the subordinate agents, resulting in frauds and defalcations of extraordinary character and magnitude.

The attention of the department has been directed to the subject of Indian treaties, and particularly to the manner in which some of those recently made have been executed, involving the disbursement of large sums of money for the emigration and subsistence of Indians.

The frauds that have been practiced in the Southwest have been to some extent inquired into, but a full disclosure of all the facts has not yet been arrived at. Enough has however, been brought to light to establish a conviction that certain contractors have realized the most enormous profits, the greater portion of which is believed to have been the direct fruit of gross fraud upon the Government or the Indians, practiced by bribing some of the subordinate instruments in the public employment or through the mismanagement of higher public agents, who can only screen themselves from the suspicion of a connivance in the frauds by submitting to the imputation of gross negligence or ignorance, or incompetency in the performance of their duty.

From the involved character of these transactions and the difficulty of procuring full and precise information, it has been found impossible as yet to fix upon the point where these frauds commenced or to ascertain the boundaries of responsibility among the numerous public officers and agents through whose direct and indirect instrumentality, connivance, or ignorance the contractors were able to consummate their unprincipled designs. This investigation has been prosecuted with the most painful reluctance, though persevered in under a paramount sense of duty, and enough has been disclosed to suggest an inquiry whether the guilty recipients may not be compelled to refund their iniquitous gains to the Treasury by process of law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BELL.

To the PRESIDENT.

WONDERFUL INDEED.

The following, taken from the 'Easton Gazette,' is certainly astonishing. We heard the following particulars, a few days since, of an almost miraculous transition from disease and infirmity to health and vigor, in the person of Mr. Isaac Newman, of Somerset County, Md. Mr. N. for several years had been confined to his house by severe affliction which disabled him from walking, and from the free use of his arms and neck. On Saturday night last, he was expected to die, but in a few hours became better; on Monday evening, and during the prevalence of a thunder storm, found, when he awoke, that he had the entire use of all his limbs. He arose from his bed, dressed himself and walked about the house. Mr. N. remembers to have experienced a peculiar sensation in his whole system during his sleep, and from all the circumstances no other conclusion can be arrived at, but that the agent of this wonderful cure was electricity. It at least furnishes a subject for much scientific speculation.

I'll make you run if you touch me, as the fire said to the butter.

IN SENATE.

[illegible]

[illegible] in various parts of the state of New York, in favor of a general bankrupt law, were presented and referred. And also a memorial from the Board of Trade of Baltimore, asking for the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Clay, from the select committee to which was referred so much of the President's message as related to the currency, made a report, accompanied by a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution to the effect that, from and after the 22d instant, the hour of meeting of the Senate be 10 o'clock, instead of 12, as heretofore.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the motion to print 1,500 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Calhoun rose and delivered his views on the report.

Mr. Clay made a short rejoinder, and after some further remarks from Messrs. Calhoun, Woodbury, and Clay, the motion to print was carried.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the bill to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Merrick explained the objects of the bill, and moved certain amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Allen moved to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next, on which motion he demanded the yeas and nays.

The debate was continued until after 4 o'clock between Messrs. Allen, Benton, Merrick, Linn, King, and others, without the question having been taken.

The bill granting $25,000 to the widow of the late Gen. Harrison was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

Tuesday, June 22.

Mr. Huntington presented the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut in relation to the repeal of the sub-Treasury and the establishment of a National Bank.

Also, in relation to the protective tariff—stating that both justice and sound policy require that discriminating duties should be laid on such foreign commodities as shall come into competition with like commodities in our own country; and that a protective tariff did not require a very high rate of duties.

Also, in relation to the disposal of the public lands—stating that the public domain had been acquired by the common sacrifices and treasure of the people of the several states, is the common property of all; and that the proceeds should be distributed in proportion to the population; and that while they are willing to extend all proper indulgence to the honest and *bona fide* pre-emptioners, yet they cannot recognize a principle that would throw the lands into the hands of land speculators.

Also, in relation to such an amendment of the Constitution as will restrict the eligibility of the President to a single term.

Mr. H. moved that the resolutions lie on the table and be printed; which motion was adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the discussion of the bill to revive and extend the charters of the District Banks. The motion of Mr. Allen to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next was negatived—yeas 16, nays 32.

The bill was amended in several particulars, and afterwards ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, June 23.

Several memorials were presented in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Tappan submitted a resolution of inquiry as to the estimated expense of the Senate printing as represented in the bill making appropriations for the present session, which he observed was very nearly equal in amount to the same item in the House.

Mr. Clay said he would obviate the necessity of a formal resolution of inquiry.—The bill making the appropriations for this session of Congress was reported by the committee after due examination, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House furnishing the estimates of stationary and printing for their several Houses. There certainly was a nearer approximation between the printing estimates of the two Houses than he himself had expected; but a little consideration would show that the difference in the numbers of the two houses could not make a corresponding difference in the expense of printing for each. He knew that for some years past there had been a great want of economy in this department of state expenditures; and he was very glad to find Senators on the other side awakening to the necessity of retrenchment and economy. They should have his hearty co-operation. A most important reduction in this item had already been made by the late action of the Senate in reference to the removal of their late Printer and appointment of a new one. By this arrangement twenty per cent. had been saved.

Mr. Tappan withdrew his resolution, the explanations of Mr. Clay and the documents referred to furnishing all the information required.

The bill to revive and extend the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia was taken up for a third reading; but on motion of Mr. Morehead the bill was recommitted, for the purpose of striking out the amendment adopted yesterday, preventing the banks of the District from paying out or lending out the notes of any suspended banks.

An executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 24.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, from the committee on the public lands, reported back to the Senate the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States in just and equitable proportions, and to grant lands to certain States, with several amendments, one of the principal of which is, the in- [illegible] ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan's resolutions calling for the names of those persons removed from office since the 4th of March last, was taken up. The resolution having been read—

Mr. Mangum moved to amend the same by inserting "and also the removals from the 4th of March, 1829, up to the 4th of March, 1841."

Mr. Buchanan made some remarks in support of his resolution, and against the amendment.

Mr. M'Roberts spoke also on the same side.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the fiscal agent.

Mr. Clay rose and explained the object and bearing of the bill—speaking until near 2 o'clock.

Mr. Calhoun desired that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow—making a few observations in relation to the feeling of the South in regard to a national Bank.

Mr. Mangum and Mr. Graham controverted the point so far as North Carolina was concerned.

Mr. Calhoun reiterated the sentiment for North Carolina on the authority of a gentleman belonging to that State.

Mr. Graham rejoined.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the Senate took up the bill granting the sum of $25,000 to the family of the late Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill to the select committee, with instructions to report the specific grounds on which the allowance was made.

On this motion a debate ensued which lasted until near 5 o'clock, in which Messrs. Benton, Bayard, Calhoun, Bates, Linn, Walker, Tallmadge, Young, White, Woodbury, Berrien, Archer, Clay of Kentucky, and others participated.

Mr. Benton asked the yeas and nays on the proposition to recommit; which being taken, there were yeas 16, nays 30.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Clay moved that it be read the third time; but Mr. Wright and Mr. Benton objected.

Friday, June 25.

Mr. Berrien, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States, with an amendment.

Mr. McRoberts resumed his speech commenced yesterday on the resolution of Mr. Buchanan, on the motion to amend, so as to include the removals from 4th March, 1829, to 4th March, 1841, and continued during the morning hour.

The bill to appropriate $25,000 to the family of the late President was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 19.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate proceeded to the order of the day, being the bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan said it was his intention to have offered some remarks, but he believed it was understood by his friends on that side of the House that they would let the friends of the bill go on and make it what they wished, and after they had fixed it to suit themselves, he would then proceed to offer briefly his views.

Mr. Clay acquiesced in the suggestion, deeming it the best mode of proceeding.

The bill was then read by sections; and after having been amended in several minor particulars, such as changing the location of one or two of the places where the books of the subscription are to be opened—limiting the number of shares to be subscribed for by any individual, company, or State, to two thousand five hundred—no proxy to give more than three hundred votes—no director to hold his office for more than five years out of six—forbidding any loan to be made on the pledge of any public debt—limiting the sum to be loaned to Government or any State to one million of dollars, unless specially authorized by law—with some other verbal amendments—

Mr. Huntington moved to amend that part of the 18th section forbidding the issuing of any notes of less denomination than ten dollars; and spoke of the conveniences which would result if the limit were reduced to five dollars.

The question being taken on this amendment, it was rejected—yeas 21 nays 26.

The further discussion was then postponed; and the Senate took up the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, in relation to the solemnities to be observed in the removal of the remains of the late President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the Senate concurred in the resolution, and a select committee of five was directed to be appointed by the chair on the part of the Senate, to unite with that on the part of the House.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 19.

Some time was spent on a motion of reference of a memorial of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania on the subject of a tariff; but on motion of Mr. Louis Williams the memorial was finally laid on the table—yeas 130, nays 60.

On motion of Mr. Winthrop,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce consider the expediency of providing, either by a select committee of Congress, sitting in the recess, or by a special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for taking evidence at the principal ports of entry and elsewhere, as to the operation of the existing system and rates of duty on imports, upon the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. Barnard offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, referring the various subjects embraced in the President's message to appropriate committees.

Monday, June 21.

Pursuant to its order of a former day, the House met this morning at ten o'clock.

The bill from the Senate, to repeal the sub-Treasury, was twice read by its title, and on motion of Mr. Fillmore, after some [illegible] referred to the committee of ways and means.

A bill for a National Bank, accompanied by a [illegible] the same to the select committee on the currency, was offered by [illegible] to print was rejected; the [illegible] was then adopted.

Some time was spent in discussion upon a resolution first offered by Mr. Triplett and renewed by Mr. Wise, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his plan of a Fiscal Agent. It was afterwards modified by Mr. Wise, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before this House the plan of the fiscal agent recommended in his report on the 3d instant.

A bill making appropriations for the present session of Congress, was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, June 22.

The resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, being taken up, Mr. Randolph moved the previous question; which being put, the resolution was adopted—yeas 100, nays 79.

The vote of yesterday, by which the bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury was referred to the committee of ways and means, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the select committee on the currency.

Wednesday, June 23.

Mr. Brown of Tennessee, offered a resolution proposing as an amendment to the Constitution, that "no person who shall hereafter be elected President of the United States, and who shall serve as such the period of four years, or any part thereof, shall be again eligible to that office. This disability not to extend to any person on whom the office or the duties of the President may have devolved by reason of the death, resignation, or removal of the President."

Mr. C. H. Williams offered the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That a select committee of twenty-six members, one from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a bill to this House as early as practicable, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census.

Thursday, June 24.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorizing a loan not exceeding twelve millions of dollars; which being read twice, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights: which was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting the plan of a Fiscal Agent; which was referred to the select committee on the currency, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution offered by [illegible] Roosevelt, directing the select committee [illegible] the currency to inquire into the [illegible] of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law applicable to moneyed corporations, &c. was taken up, and after considerable debate, was adopted.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Floyd, was taken up in its order:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether any officer of the Army of the United States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod, and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions to, and report of, such officer.

The debate upon this resolution occupied the house until it adjourned.

A WONDERFUL WONDER.

The Richmond Star says:—"A gentleman, for whose word we will vouch, has just returned from Charlottesville, and informs us of the extraordinary fact that there is living near that place, a *negro woman*, aged *one hundred and thirteen years*, who is now having a growth of *her third set of teeth*. She already has three white, sound and handsome new front teeth, a most extraordinary circumstance, but of its truth there is no doubt."

RETORT COURTEOUS.

When the British under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the *first Lieutenant* of the Revenge, on going to see that all hands were at their quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun; so very unusual an attitude in an English sailor exciting his surprise and curiosity, he went and asked the man if he was afraid? "Afraid!" answered the honest tar with a countenance expressive of the utmost disdain: "No! I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as the prize money—the greatest part among the officers."

We find the following floating about in our exchange papers. If true, the information is of value to the Wheat grower.—We give it for what it is worth:

"Salt is said to be a complete preventive against the destruction of Wheat by weevil.—Mix a pint of Salt with a barrel of Wheat, put the grain in old Salt barrels, and the weevil will not attack it. In stacking Wheat, four or five quarts of Salt to every hundred sheaves, sprinkled among them, will entirely secure them from the depredations of the insect, and render the straw more valuable as food for cattle."

Exemplary.—David G. Burnet, known as Judge Burnet, formerly Chief Justice, and now President pro tem of "the Republic of Texas," and also *President of the Texas Bible Society*, lately challenged Gen. Sam. Houston *to fight a duel!* He was publicly censured by a meeting of citizens called in reference to that subject.

Swartwout is said to be living in great obscurity and want in London. The way of the transgressor is hard.

[illegible] Minister in Paris, [illegible] the American residents, [illegible] the death of Gen. Harrison [illegible] personal friend [illegible] battles [illegible] Gen. Cass [illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible] of Gen. Harrison [illegible]

SECRET GOVERNMENT OFFICERS!

We shall find out after a while where some of the money has gone which has been spent in such profusion under the Van Buren dynasty. The people have not been aware of the full number of the office-holders they have had to contend with in every part of the country. It has just been discovered that there is a custom house officer stationed in the town of Weld, on the west side of [illegible], probably to watch the navigation of Webb's Pond. This officer is Ezekiel F. [illegible], who has drawn a salary from the government for some time wholly unknown to his neighbors. They knew he was very busy in electioneering for Van Buren and Gov. Fairfield, talked loudly of federalism and so forth, and aided in the circulation of Loco Foco papers, but never suspected he was a government officer under pay.—How many more such may be discovered remains to be seen.

The people of this country can hardly yet realize what a band of political janissaries they have broken up, but they have discovered enough to enable them to understand why it is that such dismal howls are heard all around them as soon as the work of reform makes any progress.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Anecdote of Henry Clay.—He was travelling in Virginia, and late one evening arrived at a fashionable hotel, in a farmer-like dress, and stepping to the bar he inquired of the spruce bar keeper if he could give him a room. He was told that the rooms were all occupied but that he could have a bed in a room with several others. 'Very well,' said Mr. Clay, and was shown up three or four pair of stairs to a room with several common sort of people already snoring. He 'turned in' and was soon sound asleep. In the morning he arose, and sitting on the side of his bed, he kept his companions in a roar of laughter, relating humorous anecdotes and jokes. Some of them enquired of the bar keeper when they went down 'what funny old cock' he had put in their room. He could not tell them, but at the breakfast table they were alike surprised, when a gentleman boarding there recognized and saluted him with profound respect as Henry Clay, the Senator. The poor bar keeper was in great confusion and lost no time in preparing the best room always reserved for the President and members of Congress, and with many apologies informing him that his room was ready. 'Never mind sir,' said Mr. Clay, your rooms are all occupied, I am perfectly satisfied with my present accommodations.

☞ Some months since, we mentioned the result of a rencontre in a Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee, between two persons named [illegible] and [illegible] Harris, in which the latter received from one of the former the contents of a Pistol, and was considerably injured. The [illegible] delivered themselves up to the officers of the law, and wanted a trial, which has resulted in a verdict of [illegible].

☞ The Louisville Gazette notices the death of a young man in that City, in consequence of going into the creek to bathe when he was in a high state of perspiration. He had been hard at work, and being uncomfortably warm, entered the creek to cool himself. The result was, he did not live an hour after leaving the water.

A NATIONAL BANK.

FROM THE [illegible].

The [illegible] now presented by [illegible] in this State against the [illegible] of a United States Bank by Congress, [illegible] of constitutionality, [illegible] on a proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution [illegible], and by the authority of [illegible] leaders.

In 1821 the Legislature of South Carolina [illegible] of the competency of Congress to incorporate a national bank [illegible], and solemnly, and without [illegible], thus adjudged such competency to be constitutionally vested in Congress; [illegible] it was wise and politic to exercise the power of Congress in its full extent.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Dec.* 11, 1821.

The special committee, to whom were referred the resolutions from the several States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Vermont, and Illinois, beg leave to report: That they have had the same under consideration, and find that the State of Pennsylvania, by its resolution, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution in the words following, to wit; that, "Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any bank or other moneyed institution, except within the District of Columbia; and every bank, or other moneyed institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall, together with its branches and offices of discount and deposite, be confined to the District of Columbia;" in which that State requests the concurrence of her sister States.—That the States of Ohio and Illinois have concurred with Pennsylvania in the proposed amendment; and that the States of *New Jersey* and Vermont have disagreed thereto. Your committee are unanimously of opinion that, as *Congress is constitutionally vested with the right to incorporate a bank*, it would be unwise and impolitic to restrict its operations within such narrow limits as the District of Columbia. They apprehend no danger from the exercise of the powers which the People of the United States have confided to Congress; but believe that, in the exercise of these powers, that body will render them subservient to the great purposes of our national compact. Your committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend to this House the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of South Carolina do not concur in the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Pennsylvania, in the following words:—"Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any bank, or other moneyed institution, except within the District of Columbia; and every bank, or other moneyed institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall, together with its branches and offices of discount and deposite, be confined to the District of Columbia."

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the several States, with a request that they lay the same before the Legislatures thereof.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the report.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order of the House:

R. ANDERSON, C. H. R.

IN THE SENATE, DECEMBER 12, 1821.

Resolved, That the Senate do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing *report*.

Ordered, That the report be returned to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate:

WILLIAM D. MARTIN, C. S.

Custom House Corruption.—Mr. Henshaw, who was appointed to the Collectorship of Boston, by President Jackson, remarked two years ago to a gentleman of N. Y. that during the period of his continuance in office, knowing from various circumstances that there was something wrong in the New York Custom House, he called upon the Administration to institute an investigation with a view to the discovery of the wrong. Mr. Henshaw stood high in the confidence of the Administration, yet his call for an investigation was disregarded. A development of the corruptions of the New York Custom House, whatever they were, was left for the Whig Administration, and, to the honor of the country, be it said, the work has been entered on by that Administration with promptitude and vigor. The business of the last Administration was to hide official corruptions under a veil of Egyptian darkness; but it is the business of the present Administration to let in upon them the broad sun shine of heaven.

Harrison's Tomb.—A friend of the editors of the Lebanon Star writes them, from North Bend, that he is engaged in preparing the mound or burial place for the reception of the body of President Harrison. He describes it as "a very elevated spot, a short distance west of the dwelling-house, and opposite the mouth of the tunnel of the Whitewater canal." This spot is conspicuous from the Ohio river, and is perhaps the best that could have been chosen. A vault is being built upon it, and it is to be enclosed with a plain, though neat and substantial fence—"harmonising in this particular," the writer appropriately says, "with the life and character of him who is to repose within its pale."—Trees enough of the original growth have been left upon the mound, to shade it and give it at once an appearance of great beauty. Such it should have; for it will be a pilgrim spot in this country, whither thousands will repair yearly, in respect to the memory of the great and good departed.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Hard to catch.—"Will you pay me my bill, sir?" said a tailor in the street, to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a fee. "Do you owe any body anything sir?" asked the wag. "No sir!" said the tailor. "Then you can afford to wait!"—and he walked off. A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet, so turning on his creditor he says—"Are you in debt to any body?" "Yes, sir," says the tailor.—"Well, why the devil don't you pay?"—"Because I cannot get the money."—"That's just my case, sir. I am glad to see you appreciate my condition—give us your hand!"

There was shed by sea and land during the last war between England and France, [illegible] men. The cost to England was [illegible]—the greater part of which was added to the national debt.

Charlotte:

Thursday, July 8, 1841.

We are authorized to announce B. OATES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, April 1, 1841.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, jun., as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

April 8, 1841.

We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

April 29, 1841.

ELECTION THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAMSON WALLACE, as a Candidate for the office of *County Surveyor*. Election July Court.

June 16, 1841.

THE McLEOD CASE.

It is really amusing to witness the expedients of the loco focos to keep above water; like drowning men they catch at every straw, borne along the stream of politics. The McLeod affair, is now the straw at which they are grasping with all the agony of sinking men.

When Mr. Webster's correspondence with the British Minister was published, the plaudits it received from all parties and all parts of the union, threw the whole of the firm of Benton, Calhoun & Co. into the utmost consternation. While witnessing the applause that flowed in upon Mr. Webster, for the masterly manner in which he conducted the correspondence, something like this, we imagine were the sentiments of Benton: "something must be done gentlemen and that in haste; dont you see that the stupid democrats have even dared to praise this production of Mr. Webster?—The dolt heads! Why, all would have thought that they knew their cue better. If something be not done soon to counteract the popularity of the Secretary it is a gone case with us! Why, even at the South, local prejudices are breaking up; there they are lavishing encomiums upon his patriotism, abilities, and profound statesmanship! What say you gentlemen? shall we not act against this tide of public approbation setting towards the Secretary? Hallo, over there Mr. Buchanan, cannot you make a speech and cavil about international law, &c. I know you are good at double dealing and so on? Cannot you dish out a mess of sophistry, for the voracious appetites of our friends? Do so Buck, and I, Thos. H. Benton, the astonishing prince of Humbugs, the great and illustrious ball roller, &c., will stand at your back and endorse every word of it, these poor unwary democrats, who were so stupid as to praise the Secretary, will turn tail and abuse him; all they want Buch, is a word or two from you or me; you see they have mistaken the game, they started upon the wrong scent, and it will never do to let them trail on at this rate. Why, even the famous *Jeffersonian* barked up the wrong tree; yes Buch, that *prudent*, *profound*, and *cautious* organ, opened with a kind of whine after Mr. Webster. Now, gentlemen democrats, we must set things in a better train or we are as dead as a door nail."

Never mind Mr. Benton & Co. the intelligence of the American people is sufficient to fully appreciate the course pursued by Mr. Webster in this case without your aid.

All admit that we are governed by a constitution made by the people: all are fully aware that we, as a people, are ruled by laws of our own creating; this being granted how can any individual possessed of sound common sense rail against the course that has been adopted towards McLeod? If he be acquitted will not his acquittal be in pursuance of law? Are not his Judges sworn to act in accordance with the law? then if he be condemned or acquitted, who shall cavil?

POLITICAL CAPITAL.

If any party ever exerted themselves to manufacture capital out of small means, it is the present loco foco party. In Congress and out of Congress, at home and abroad, the great and the small, are all busily employed in finding fault with the operations of the Government. It appears that they are the most consummate set of grumblers and quibblers in existence: nothing with them goes right; every thing is portentous and foreboding; they would fain make us believe, that the dreadful fiend of abolition is fondly caressed and pressed to the hearts of a majority of the inhabitants, of the sunny climes of the South.

Most of our readers know that the Extra Session, was called to despatch the public business of importance—the nation's representatives were convened, to deliberate and act upon the great questions of interest which now [illegible] the country, and by a wise course of [illegible] the lost prosperity of the nation. Instead of dispatch and prompt action, it spent 11 days before it completely organized, in discussing the reception of abolition petitions, &c. This was caused in part by the imprudent course of J. Q. Adams, who introduced a resolution to rescind the 21st rule of the House, which prevented the reception of abolition petitions; after much angry discussion, Adams's resolution was adopted. The day after, Charles J. Ingersoll, a loco foco member from Pennsylvania, and the *patriotic* man who once said, that, "had he lived in the period of the revolution, he would have been a tory," moved for a reconsideration of the vote. Tory Ingersoll knew that this course would excite and distract the House and thereby delay its action, but that was the very reason which determined him to move a reconsideration, as it would throw the subject open for discussion and consume time.

The locos wish to prevent action, they wish to obstruct as much as possible the passage of any measures by the Whigs, for the benefit of the country; can they but succeed in their schemes, they will throw all the blame upon the Whigs and pass themselves off as the most immaculate patriots, and devoted friends to their country.

In this part of the country the locos are striving hard to mislead the people from the truth, by placing false issues before them; but some of these issues are too gross to escape the observation of even the most dull loco, that ever looked upon A. Jackson or Martin Van Buren, as his political polar star.

The *sapient* and *patriotic* conductor of the *Jeffersonian*, in making out a case for the deception of the people, has had the impudence to pronounce 22 southern slave holding gentlemen "*traitors!*"—traitors to their own interests, and the interests of the people who have cherished and bestowed upon them the most honorable posts within their gift! Now such language as this applyed to any set of men among us and known by us, deserves nothing but the contempt of every high minded and honorable man, and no one, not wanting in the principles of a gentleman would ever degrade himself so far as to use it.

It is generally thought that individuals who possess any species of property, are as good conservators of their own interests in regard to that property, at least as those not in possession of it.

IMMORTALITY AND FAME IMPERISHABLE!!!

The Locos have raised the wreath of immortality and hold it over the brow of President Tyler. How dazzling it must be to his vision; with what delight must he gaze upon the wreath, that will render "his fame imperishable!" How delightful it must be to him to anticipate the praises of unborn generations of locofocos, when he slumbers among the dead. Oh! how sweet to his soul must be the newspapers filled with flattery and adulation, caresses and honeyings, from the kind locos who thus vouchsafe to gild his temples with the wreath of "imperishable fame!" How balmy to his troubled heart must be the knowledge, that should he set aside the wishes and will of the American People; the open arms of the dear and loving locos, will be opened to receive him, and shield him from the deprecations of an insulted people! Who would have thought a few months ago, that John Tyler should so soon be regaled with the sweet incense from the altars of Locofocoism! and then, the "fame imperishable" and the "wreath of immortality."—'Tis too much for poor human nature to bear, and we fear that he cannot withstand the overpowing fascinations of Tom Richie, and the seductive influences of the all powful *Jeffersonian!* so farewell President Tyler, we must give you up.

☞ The following beautiful lines we extract from an album, where they were written by an individual, whose history is peculiar and abounds in misfortunes. We understand that his life, written by himself, will appear after his death. It may throw light upon the dark portion of the history of France, and some of the principal actors in the scenes of that eventful period.

'Ah me! said Hannibal!—who called from Italy'

An atom in the atmosphere,
Toss'd here and there and every where;
No female hand to press my head,
Or close mine eyes when I am dead;
No feeling friend to whisper peace
And bid my erring passions cease
Their wild uproar—no kindred—none!
An exile from my native home,
A wanderer, like Cain am I,
And only agonize to die!
Yes agony must be my lot,
While sensibility is mine!
Yet I shall never be forgot,
Or silent sink, to latest time:
High on the pyramid of fame,
The bravest of the brave, my name
Shall shine—O sweet consoling thought;
When I am gone I shall not be forgot. N.

☞ If our fair correspondent will alter a few expressions contained in her communication, we will comply with her request with pleasure. However the may deprecate the [illegible] sanctions, we think the [illegible] and their tendency would be rather to irritate, than to improve.

[FOR THE [illegible] JOURNAL.]

In one of my rambling expeditions thro' the upper part of this State, I became acquainted with a family whose history is somewhat singular. If you, Mr. Editor, think the facts worthy of a place in the Journal, you are at liberty to record them for the evanescent notice of the public.

About the year '99, there lived in the wild and mountainous principality of Wales, two neighboring families, by the name of Barron and Morgan, where, for several centuries their ancestors had lived and died amid the rugged scenery of their own native mountains. Dugald Barron married the daughter of a wealthy gentleman in the neighborhood, and lived happily with the companion of his choice. One son, the only offspring of this union, had just arrived at the age of manhood, with a heart as light and free as the air that kissed the flowers, that bloomed upon the rugged steeps before him. But not always was Charles to be free; Mary Morgan often was before him, the image of grace and loveliness; his heart yielded to the soft and seductive charms of Mary, whose bosom seemed the receptacle of every thing pure and virtuous.

About this period, there arose a dissension between Dugald Barron and William Morgan, about a small spot of land, which both claimed. Barron became at length so much incensed at Morgan and his family, that he positively threatened to disinherit his son, should he again visit the object of his heart's dearest solicitude. Morgan, not to be behind him in bitterness, forbade Charles his house and threatened his daughter with his most signal displeasure, should she continue to receive his attention. This state of affairs was a source of extreme unhappiness to the young, fond and now separated lovers; but what will not love do?

"Heaven first taught letters for some wretches aid,
Some banished lover, or some captive maid;
They live, they breathe, they speak what love inspires,
Warm from the soul, and faithful to its fires,
The virgin's wish without her fears impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart,
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh, from Indus to the pole."

Many were the letters that passed between them, and to make the matter short, by this means of communication, the two lovers determined upon a plan to embark on board a vessel which then happened to be laying off the coast, bound to Baltimore. All their affairs were arranged in a short time, and without communicating their departure to any one, they embarked and bade farewell to the land of their birth.—What a crowd of thoughts and feeling rushed across their souls as they gazed upon their native land, until it faded away in the distance! There, they both left a father and mother, who must soon wake up from the pillow of repose and slumber and find themselves childless! How often had the young couple felt unhappy, but now, oh! how happy! "O'er the dark blue sea" they were speeding away from the homes of their childhood and youth, to the land of strangers, with but little of this world's goods, save the treasure that each possessed in the fond and enduring affections of the other. On the fourth day after their embarcation the heavens began to grow dark and lowering, black seemed the waters of the ocean as the dark clouds swept across the sky, casting a sable hue on all around: at last the winds began to chase each other across the pathless waste of waters, in wild and ungovernable fury.—As quick as possible the vessel's head was brought to the wind, while every piece of canvass that floated in the gale was blown to tatters. The sea ran in tremendous waves while onward the vessel was impelled, over the waters like lightning, cracking and groaning in every post. About 11 o'clock at night the hold was sounded and nearly six feet of water discovered. All was now confusion and consternation; then was seen depicted in more countenances than one the awful stare of despair. Here might be heard the supplications of those about to be launched into eternity! there the wild farewell of one whose thoughts bounded far away over the billows, to his home where a fond wife and child all unconscious of his danger lay dreaming of the promised happiness that his return would create; but alas! never shall that husband behold that wife, never again shall that child look upon that fond face and say father; for, deep, deep in the fathomless depths of the ocean he sleeps forever!

All hands that could be spared, were immediately called to the pumps, where they worked with the energy of drowning men until 10 o'clock in the morning when, the vessel was found fast setting in the water. All now looked anxiously for the boats, but alas, all had been dashed to pieces or washed overboard by the waves. Death now stared them all in the face in one of its most appalling forms. Charles and Mary had during the whole scene of terror remained by each other and now resolved to live or die together. The Captain ordered barrels, and every species of lumber to be thrown overboard, for the poor unfortunate mariners to cling to, when the frail bark no longer afforded a place of existence for the beings that crowded her deck. Charles amid the confusion and despair that reigned around, selected a large box, and by means of ropes attached a large spar across it; this he launched upon the bounding billows, and fastening one end of it to the vessel by means of a rope, he gently lowered upon it the idol of his bosom. Women, in trying situations, are frequently possessed of that courage and presence of mind which the sterner sex so often want; with the utmost coolness and presence of mind she lashed herself to the raft which to all human probability would only prolong existence to expire by the horrors of starvation should the frail float be able to weather the fury of the waves. With an axe Charles severed the rope that bound his raft to the vessel—just at that moment the ship rolled from it, and threw him violently upon the deck; when he arose the raft and Mary were high upon a billow; with the wildness of despair he plunged into the foaming brine, and attempted to reach her, but all his exertions were unavailing; the distance between them became greater; in desperation he seized a plank that bounded along, and again endeavored to reach the raft. Amid the roaring of the waves one loud, dread scream was heard, and then a hissing and bubbling of the waters, and naught was visible upon the green wave, save Mary, the raft, Charles, and a few barrels, &c. Charles felt a thrill of horror when he felt that he was alone upon the ocean and away from his betrothed—all was forgotten in the tumult of emotions save Mary, whose cries he could now and then hear as she was borne aloft upon the bosom of the waves—by and by they became fainter and fainter, until imperceptibly in the distance they died away like the echo among the mountains. Now he felt alone, now he longed for death! now it was that the full force of despair came across his heart, with the weight of a mountain! But on he drifted, tossed to and fro at the mercy of the waves. But to return; Mary securely lashed to the raft, was borne along the billows in a state of insensibility. When she saw Charles plunge into the water to reach the raft she felt that he would succeed, but when the distance lengthened between them, one hope after another fled, until at last, her heart sank beneath the burden of its misery, and insensibility kindly relieved her from agony. When she awoke she gazed around—over-head the sky was tinged with the brightest hues of vermillion from the rays of a setting sun; around her the ocean yet tossed and foamed from the motion, communicated by the storm: With a prayer to her Creator she resigned herself to his care. Soon the shades of night cast over the blue waters their sable curtain, where the stars were reflected from the troubled bosom of the deep, like so many moving brilliants. How many thousands and millions lay in the balmy embrace of sleep, all unconscious, that a poor defenceless female, far from all that earth held dear to her, was now tossed upon the broad expanse of the "briny deep!" Many at that hour were in the vortex of pleasure and gayety, but they felt not, that a being, of innocence and youth, floated helplessly over the ocean. Mary's thoughts dived to its deep, deep caverns, where she saw in fancy the hidden monsters preying upon that form which she would give worlds to clasp to her breast; then her soul sickened and a heaviness came across her bosom; she tried to think of the scenes of her childhood; and then the image of her mother passed before her, and as she glided by, she saw the tears stealing down her cheeks, and she heard her say, oh! my daughter! my daughter! and then she saw her wring her hands and weep afresh.

To be Continued.

WHO KNOWS BEST?

We find in the Senate proceedings of the 10th ult., that, in discussing the Bank Bill, both Mr. Mangum and Mr. Graham were called up by a remark made by Mr. Calhoun, to the effect, that the feeling of *Southern* Whigs was not settling down in favor of such an Institution. Both of our Senators stated, and truly stated, that so far as North Carolina is concerned, not one Whig in five thousand was opposed to a National Bank, and that many of the other party also participated in the feeling. Mr. Calhoun denied that such was the state of public sentiment in North Carolina.—Now, we should like to know who has the best right to speak for our people in this matter—our own Senators, or Mr. Calhoun? And, we should also like to know what claim the Senator from South Carolina has to present himself as the exponent of public opinion in this State. If we know any thing of the People of the Old North, he is the very last man they would select to speak for them. It seems downright impudence to us, when both the Senators from a State unite in making an assertion touching a matter exclusively within their own bailiwick, for a Senator from *another State* to rise and controvert it. We have not seen the remarks made by Messrs. Mangum and Graham, but shall, of course, publish them, when they appear. In the meantime, we reiterate the assertion, that if there is a Whig in North Carolina opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, we are yet to be made aware of the fact, whilst the names of many of the Opposition party, who favor such an Institution, are familiar to us.—*Ral. Reg.*

A CAUTION.

We learn that in the Western part of this State, the Notes of the Knoxville Branch of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank circulate extensively, and that our citizens are receiving them, probably with the expectation that they will be taken from the Sheriffs at the State Treasury, in payment of Taxes. But this is not so. They are not receivable at the State Treasury, nor are they taken in payment by either of our Banks.—*Ral. Register.*

DEATH OF GEN. MACOMB.

We regret to announce the death of Major General Alexander Macomb, the General-in-Chief of the United States' Army, which occurred at Washington City on Friday last. Gen. Macomb entered the service as a Cornet of Dragoons in 1799, and was in the military family of Gen. Alexander Hamilton; he commanded at the successful battle of Plattsburgh during the war of 1812; received a Gold Medal from Congress for his gallantry, and was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, Commander General of the Army of the United States, in place of Gen. Brown, immediately after his decease, which took place in February, 1828. Since that period, Gen. Macomb has discharged the duties of his office in Washington City, excepting occasional absences to the frontiers of the Union in obedience to the calls of service. —*Ral. Reg.*

The Hon. Mr. Black, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the Somerset district, Pennsylvania, without serious opposition, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ogle.

REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The mortal remains of the late venerated President, [illegible] says the National Intelligencer, were removed from the Government house [illegible] in this City, on Saturday last, with the honors and under the ceremonies prescribed by the order of Congress, to be conveyed to their final resting place on the banks of the Ohio, at North Bend. The body was attended by the son of the deceased, John Scott Harrison, Esq. and by the Committee of gentlemen to whom was assigned the pious duty of accompanying the remains to North Bend. The President of the United States, with the Heads of Departments, the Committees of the two Houses of Congress, and a large number of citizens, attended at the place of departure from the City, to offer the last testimony of respect to the earthly remains of the lamented Chief whose memory will ever be cherished by every true-hearted American.

A detachment of Marines, by order of the President, attended the body as an escort to North Bend. We understand that when the order was addressed to Col. Henderson, (commander of the Marine Corps,) to furnish the detachment, and to designate an officer to command it, he replied that, being himself the senior officer, he conceived it to be most proper and respectful that he should act on the occasion, and accordingly assumed to himself the melancholy duty of heading the escort.

The funeral train arrived at Baltimore at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Baltimore American of this morning says:

"As soon as the arrival of the body was known, Col. Hickman tendered to the Committee the services of a military guard, to be present with the body while it remained in the city. The Independent Blues were immediately detailed for that service, and on Sunday morning were relieved by the Eutaw Infantry.

"The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company have tendered to the Committee a special train to convey the remains to Columbia, to leave at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The Cars have been appropriately decorated with mourning emblems, and the Directors of the road have resolved to accompany the Committee to Columbia."

MONEY OF THE FREDERICK COUNTY BANK RECOVERED.

It is said that "negotiations between the robber of the Frederick County Bank, Maryland, now in New York, and the Directors of that Institution, have resulted in the discovery of the whole of the stolen money —minus $10,000 in gold—which he retains as his reward. The "negotiation," it is also said, was carried on through an 'attorney' in New York. Singular enough, all this.—*Raleigh Register.*

Cholera!—The Editor of the Louisville City Gazette states that he had been informed by a physician in that city that a case of real cholera occurred there on the 17th ultimo.

DIED

In this town, on the 2d inst., SARAH CORNELIA, infant daughter of Mr. David [illegible], aged 2 months and 20 days.

In this town, on the 29th ult., the infant son of the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, aged 2 months and 24 days.

At the residence of Dr. Richard H. [illegible], in Pasquotank County, on the 19th [illegible], after three days' illness only, Dr. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, of Raleigh. The deceased was a native of Berkshire County, Mass. but had been for more than thirty years a resident of North Carolina. He was a regularly educated Physician, but relinquished practice about ten years since, and engaged in the business of collecting for Newspapers and other Periodicals. His loss will be sensibly felt by the Editorial fraternity, for we do not believe there ever was a more faithful Agent, or a more strictly honest man. He was aware of his approaching dissolution, and met death with the firmness of a Christian.—Every assistance that a kind and hospitable family could bestow, was extended to him, but nothing could arrest the progress of his disease.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that, in pursuance of law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court, and Wardens of the Poor; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, *Sheriff.*

Charlotte, July 7, 1841. t45

NOTICE.

IN the winter of 1839–40 there was taken from the Mansion House, either [illegible] or through mistake, a steel-mixed OVERCOAT, with black horn buttons, nearly new. The pockets in the front part of the skirt. If any person has said Coat, they would confer a favor by leaving it with the subscriber or Mr. John B. Peacock, in Providence Settlement.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, July 3, 1841. t43

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 27th of July, a very likely young

Negro Man,

a first rate shoemaker, on a credit of 12 months, with note and approved security.

—ALSO—

I will sell at the residence of the late Robert Parks, dec'd, on Tuesday, the 3d day of August next, a quantity of Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Barley—also a fine lot BACON—Stock of every description—Household and Kitchen Furniture—and a great many articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of 12 months, with notes and approved securities.

R. W. PARKS, *Executor.*

June 30, 1840. t43

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 7, 1841. 41tf

ATTENTION!

Independent Greys.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to the Constitution of said Company, in Summer Uniform.

By order of the Captain,

F. M. ROSS, O. S.

Charlotte, July 7, 1841.

POETRY.

LONG YEARS HAVE PASSED.

A NEW SONG BY THOMAS MOORE.

Long years have pass'd, old friend, since we
First met in life's young day;
And friends long loved by thee and me,
Since then have dropp'd away.
But enough remain to cheer us on,
And sweeten, when thus we're met,
The glass we fill to the many gone,
And the few who're left us yet.

Our locks, old friend, now thinly grow,
And some hang white and chill;
While some, like flowers 'mid Autumn's snow,
Retain youth's color still.
And so, in our hearts, though one by one,
Youth's sunny hopes have set,
Thank heaven, not all their light is gone—
We've some to cheer us yet.

Then here's to thee, old friend, and long
May thou and I thus meet,
To brighten still with wine and song,
This short life ere it fleet.
And still, as death comes stealing on,
Let's never, old friend, forget,
Ev'n while we sigh over blessings gone,
How many are left us yet.

BLUSH.

What is the flower of fairest dye,
That softly pleasing, strikes the eye?
It is the beauteous female blush,
That modest rose,
Which recommends the lovely blush
On which it grows.
'Tis love's own eloquence, which speaks
Directly to and from the heart,
Portraying on the modest cheeks,
What trembling lips dare not impart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW AND LAUGHING.

"Oh, I am stabb'd with laughter."

'The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers.'

Law was made to be laughed at. Lawyers are the greatest laughers upon earth; and their extensive practice in this way is all down in the *sleeve*, which was the original cause why counsellors' gowns were furnished with room to slip the head in along with the arm. All men should respect the law, and keep it, also, at a respectable distance. We once heard of a man who lived till he was ninety without ever getting into the law, and he was the merriest old fellow that ever lived. A neighbor started a law suit against him, and the old man died immediately. Law was made to be laughed at; and those who do not laugh with one side of the mouth, will probably with the other. It is a very subtle sort of medicine, and "kill or cure" should always be stamped upon the label. There are two sorts of people who can go into law with safety, the man who has nothing to lose and the Sir Giles Overreach, who can fee his judges as well as his lawyers.

"We must not make a scarecrow of the law," nor do we wish to take away a single feather of its dignity, but we recommend to all in need of advice (charging no fee for the same) the ideas of a philosopher whom we heard discoursing yesterday. He stood upon the curb stone embracing an awning post, and contemplating sundry legal gentlemen passing in and out of a court of justice opposite.

"There's where I'm lucky," said he, taking an irregular step, and grasping the post more firmly as he came to a stand again. "There's where I'm lucky—ha, ha, ha!—they've never got me into law, and I laugh at 'em all, judges, and juries, and lawyers and clients—*hic*—and plaintiffs, and, that's my philosophy. Now, if that gen—*hic*—tleman with three books under his arm and spectacles on his nose, should come over and request me to favor him with a suit in chancery—ha, ha, ha, ha!—poor devil—*hic*—how I would laugh at him! Philosophy is a great thing—*hic!* I never was brought up to the bar but once, and then I performed a popular piece of "unwritten music" upon my nose with my ten fingers, and politely signified to the judge that he 'could'nt come it!'—Ha, ha, ha, ha! laughing has always seemed to me a more profitable business than fighting—*hic!* When a man's in a passion with you, and wants to go to law, laugh him out of it and he's your friend forever! That's my philosophy—*hic* Law! L A W, Law! The glorious uncertainty of the law—*hic!* ha, ha, ha, ha! Now there goes a poor devil into court, looking as melancholy as a musquito in January. I wonder how much money he has spent getting poor by law! Poor devil! ha, ha, ha—*hic!* I could have settled his business for half the money, and left him twice as well off, too. If they'll admit me to plead at the bar, I'll introduce a new practice and check litigation—*hic*—materially.—I'll—*hic*—I'll—ha, ha—*hic*—teach my clients to laugh at law—they shall always be in such a jolly good humor that law wont be able to touch them with a ten foot pole. They shall assail their opponents with broad grins, and laugh judge and jury out of—*hic*—countenance!"

Our laughing philosopher here went off into an irrepressible fit of cacchination, and he certainly was the merriest looking genius that has recently fallen under our observation. He tickled us, and we resolved to "hand him down," let his odd philosophy be worth what it may; but it strikes us, if there were more of his way of thinking in the world, there would be less work for the lawyers.—*Picayune.*

CAN SHE SPIN?

This question was asked by King James 1st when a young girl was presented to him, and the person who introduced her boasted of her proficiency in the ancient languages. "I can assure your Majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write *Latin, Greek and Hebrew.*" "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James, "but pray tell me can she spin?"

Many of the young ladies of the present day can boast of their skill in the fine arts and polite accomplishments, in music, painting, dancing, but can they spin? or what is more appropriate to the times and the modern improvements in labor saving machinery, it may be asked can they perform the [illegible] judicious, prudent and economical manner, the concerns of a family?

A young lady may be learned in the ancient and modern languages, may have made extraordinary proficiency in every branch of literature; this is all very well, and very creditable, and to a certain class of the community, who are not obliged, as was St. Paul, "to labor with their own hands," is all that is absolutely requisite, but to a much larger portion of the community, it is of far greater consequence to know whether they can spin!

It is of more importance to a young mechanic, or a merchant, or one of any other class of people who depend upon their own industry and exertions, if he marries a wife, to have one who knows how to spin or perform other domestic duties, than one whose knowledge does not extend beyond a proficiency in literature and the fine arts.

It has often been said that the times are strangely altered; and certain it is that the people are. It was once thought honorable to be constantly employed in some useful avocation; but now a days it is thought more honorable to be idle. People complain of the high prices of the necessaries of life, and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated accurately throughout the community, allowing the drones half price for their services, which they might perform, and which others are paid for, it might be a safe calculation to estimate it equal to all that is expended for provisions and marketing in the United States. So it is not a little inconsistent to hear parents complain about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets and expend money.

Let the fair daughters of our country imitate the industrious matrons of the past. The companions of those who fought in the Revolution were inured to hardships, and accustomed to necessary toil, and thus did they educate their daughters. Health, contentment, and plenty smiled around the family altar. The damsel who understood most thoroughly and economically the management of domestic affairs, and was not afraid to put her hands into the wash-tub, or to "lay hold of the distaff," for fear of destroying their elasticity, and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought by the young men of those days as a fit companion for life, but in modern times to learn the mysteries of the household would make our fair ones faint away; and to labor comes not in to the code of modern gentility.

Industry and frugality will lead to cheerfulness and contentment, and a contented wife tends greatly to soften the asperities and smooth the rough paths in a man's journey through life. It has been truly said, a pleasant and cheerful wife is the rainbow in the sky, when the husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and a fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like a thunder cloud, charged with electric find.—*Boston Transcript.*

A skim milked cheese, with a vengeance.—Up at the west end of the city, there is a good natured, fun making negro, named "Parsis," who hovers round the grocery stores in that neighborhood rather more than is desirable. Like many other gentlemen of color, he prides himself upon the thickness of his skull, and he is always up for a bet upon his butting powers; and well he may be, for his head is hard enough for a battering ram. The other day he made a bet in a store that he could butt in the head of a flour barrel, and he succeded. He then took up a bet to drive it through a very large cheese, which was to be covered with a crush cloth, to keep his wool clear of cheese crumbs. The cheese thus enveloped, was placed in a proper position, and Parsis, started off like a locomotive, buried his head up to his ears in the inviting target. Parsis now began to feel himself *irresistible*, and talked up "purty considerable." A plan however, was soon contrived to take the conceit out of him.—There being some grindstones in the store for sale, one of them was privately taken up, and wrapped up in the same manner as the cheese had been, and looked precisely as if it were a second cheese, and Parsis readily took another bet for ninepence, that he would put his head through it as easy as he sent it though the first. The interest of the spectators in the operation became intense. Every thing was carefully adjusted, and upon the word being given, Parsis darted off like an arrow at the ambushed grindstone: he struck it fair in the centre, and the next instant lay sprawling in the middle of the floor, upon which he recoiled. For some minutes he laid speechless, and then he raised himself slowly upon his knees, and scratching his head, said, with a squirming face,—"Hard cheese, dat, massa. Dey skim de milk too much altogedder before dey make it; dat's a fac."—*Boston Post.*

SMOKING A JUROR.

We have heard of smoking hams, and have often heard folks execrate a smokey chimney but until the present moment, we would not imagine it possible the pyrolignous process could be practically made use of, to opinion a juror. It seems that when the jury in a late important case tried in the Court of General Session, retired they stood about 11 to 1 for acquittal. This one stood "solitary and alone" in his opinion, a refractory and crooked disciple. His companions, vexed at what they deemed his obstinacy, sought out some means of annoying him, and finally discovered that he abominated a cigar. Forthwith each armed himself with a bundle of Havanas, and at it they went, puff, puff, puff, day and night, until the room resembled a den of darkness, and the fog might have been cut down into slices, and put away for domestic consumption. In vain. No. He coughed, swore, begged, entreated, and at length went on his knees to his tormentors. They were inexorable. It was his pleasure to stand out, it was theirs to smoke. Human nature could not stand it. He gave in, and the supposed culprit was acquitted. Truly the old proverb well sayeth, "there are more ways of choking a dog than by giving him melted butter.—*Spirit of the Times.*

FARMING.

Can Farming be an Intelligent Pursuit?

The subjects of inquiry and reflection that lie scattered over the farmer's fields, are numerous enough and vast enough to give constant and full employment to the most active and the most comprehensive mind. Each tree and plant, each meadow and each hill, every domestic animal, and every operation upon the farm may furnish food for the intellect. The laws of nature—the rules by which the Invisible ever acts—must be known in part and regarded by every cultivator of the soil. The more fully one understands these laws, the more successful may he be in directing his own labors along their course and making them his successful co-workers in producing an abundant harvest. For instance, should it be true that in every soil of good depth and fertility, each blade of corn will send out its roots at that distance below the surface of the ground which will place them in the temperature and moisture most favorable to their health and to vigorous action, then *he* avails himself most successfully of nature's aid, whose hoe neither increases nor diminishes their covering. If, in certain lands, those roots cannot find earth that is not more moist than they desire, then *he* does wisely whose plough opens furrows between the rows by which the superabundant moisture be drawn off. If one infers that his crop, without his help, probably will not mature before frosts of the autumn, then it may be good husbandry to cut the roots of his corn with the plough; check the growth, and hasten the maturity of his crop. He that would be a successful cultivator, must learn at what stage of its growth his crop demands the most nourishment, and must know the degree of fermentation his manure should undergo *before its application*, in order to impart the greatest amount of food in that month in which it is most needed. The points of inquiry and observation are countless in number difficult of solution, and may keep the mind ever on the alert. He who learns most and wisely applies his knowledge, will be the most successful farmer.

We say to all tillers of the soil, observe, compare, reflect, study; become a *thinking* class, for thus you will make your occupation more interesting and profitable.—Even in small matters, thought may be turned to profit. A few years since we were topping turnips by the side of a younger brother. Each had his separate basket, and he would fill his six times to our five. We thought our hands moved as quick as his, and asked why we did not accomplish as much. Watching and comparing movements we soon saw that in the operation upon each turnip we made one which motion he found no occasion for.—A little practice enabled us also to dispense with it and to accomplish the work with greater dispatch.

The time is fast coming when our farmers must look at more intently, and comprehend more clearly, the principles of good husbandry. And we fondly hope that the boys on our farms will be encouraged and aided to inquire into and to master the reasons for every practice upon the homestead. Let them know *why* the thing is done; *why* one process is to be preferred to another. Let them ask,—yes, grey haired farmers, even though you may be made to blush because you can give no other reason than that your father always did so, and you have always done so,—yes, let the boys ask; let them learn whether the old mill horse paths in which you and your father have been going round and round for half a century and more, are the best paths. It is only by making the pursuit more intellectual that you can make the intelligent and inquisitive boy contented with agricultural labors. Thus only can you fit him for successful competition and respectability among those who are fast coming up to take the places which we now fill. Rich treasures of knowledge can be found in the barn, the hog-pen, the manure heap, and in the soil of every field and pasture upon the farm. Let the boys seek for the wealth, and do not forget to join them in the search.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

COLLECTING AND PRESERVING THE DIFFERENT GRASSES.

For a short time past some of the most ardent friends of scientific agriculture, have agitated the subject of collecting specimens of the various grasses of the United States, and designating them by their *common names.* We presume in giving the *common names*, the *classes, orders, genera* and *species*, will not be excluded. We see great utility in this, as some of the grasses are known by different names in different sections of country. Timothy, for instance, is to the north called Herds grass; and what we call Herds grass, is there called Red top. Were we to pursue this subject, we might find many similar illustrations; but no farmer of ordinary intelligence, can help seeing the importance of a book on the grasses in which all the species are fully described. One object we have in view in these remarks is, to enquire of Mr. Curtis of Washington, North Carolina, (who first brought the subject before the public,) and others who are taking some interest, if it would not be well to give the appropriate soil to each, the proper cultivation and the relative values of all the varieties? Such a work would be invaluable to the American farmer. There are many grasses in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, (where our paper circulates most,) not to be found in other States,—these we should be pleased to collect ourselves, and ascertain all in relation to them, that would be valuable to the farmer. What do the people of the south west think of it? If agriculturists would lend their aid, they will much improve themselves in one of the most delightful sciences, and contribute a good deal to the object proposed during the present year. We should be pleased if farmers generally would commence the investigation [illegible] work is published, we shall be ready.—*Agriculturist.*

THE BIG HEAD IN THE HORSE.

It is quite strange that the big head is not mentioned by Lawrence or Youatt or any other English work on the horse.—Neither is it known in the northern States, and rarely do we see it at this day in Tennessee. It most usually attacks horses of the south which run at large and get their living pretty much from the woods. We have noticed it more frequently in new countries than else where and without attempting to tell positively its cause, it is certainly true that it is rarely found but in new countries. In Alabama and Mississippi we have seen as many as three horses in a "gang" of ten with the big head.

The disease is a bony enlargement about half way between the eyes and nose. Often its attacks are on the under jaw, causing the bone to enlarge very much. The effects are weak loins, loss of strength and action in the limbs, the creature becomes hidebound, eats with difficulty, and frequently the attack terminates fatally. Occasionally, however, a horse will "breathe," (that is, neither live nor die,) for many years with the disease.

Remedy.—We recollect one case in which a permanent cure was effected by removing the skin from the enlargement and burning with a hot iron. But we have seen other cases of longer continuance which this remedy would do no good. It is said the disease is caused by small blind teeth, if so, the removal of the teeth, with the simple remedy of bathing the head with spirits of turpentine, will affect a cure. If it is not checked in a few months, the bone may be eaten out with most corroding substances—burning or boring we have known resorted to, but all without success.

Will some of our readers in the farther south west inform us if the disease is of as frequent occurrences now as formerly, and if there has been a sovereign remedy found?—*Agriculturist.*

From the Agriculturist.

A CURE FOR THE POLE EVIL AND FISTULA.

Messrs. Editors:—Believing your publication to be the proper place to register any receipt that may in any way benefit the community, I send you the following universal and never failing cure for the Pole Evil and Fistula. I have seen in your paper some remedies for the same complaint. But there is never too much of a good thing, and I am conscious that the annexed will cure when all others have failed.

Take a lump of salt, say as large as an egg, the same size of hard soap; then take a quantity of polk root and boil it separately until it becomes a syrup, (in quantity a pint,) then mix the salt and soap with it so as to make a ball. Wash the place every morning for a week and a cure is effected.

Yours,
R. W. GARDNER.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

To make good cakes, the flour must be good; not that coarse black compound, which sometimes passes under the name of buckwheat flour, but which owes its origin to the slovenly gathering of the grain, and imperfect hulling before grinding. Mix a quart of flour with a pint of lukewarm milk, (some prefer water,) add a teacup of yeast, and set it to a warm place to raise. A little experience will teach the housewife so to regulate this pint of yeast and raising as to have cakes at evening for breakfast, and in the morning for supper; for be it remembered, those who have these light cakes for a few meals, will with difficulty come back to cold bread.—When the cakes are light, salt is added, (some put it in at the same making,) and should the cakes sour, a little saleratus dissolved in milk and stirred in will improve them much. A small quantity left in the vessel, a stone pot is best, will serve as yeast for the succeeding mixing. They may be baked or fried; eaten as bread with meat, or with butter and sugar.—*Cultivator.*

THE FARMER.

It does one's heart good to see a merry round faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanity and pride. So rich and yet so industrious; so patient and persevering in his calling; and so kind, sociable and obliging. There are a thousand noble traits about him which light up his character. He is generally hospitable; eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you and sweat it out of you with a double compound interest at another time—you are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation; it is not so with every body.—He is generally more honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in a low and underhand cunning than many I could name.—He gives to society its best support—he is the edifice of government and the lord of nature. Look at him in homespun, gentlemen; laugh, if you will—but believe me, he can laugh if he pleases.—*Exc. Paper.*

A CONNECTICUT BLUE-LAW.

One of the Connecticut Blue Law acts, published in 1630, reads:

"Be it enacted, That no person under the age of 20, nor any other not already habituated to it, shall use tobacco until he has brought a certificate from a physician, stating that it is necessary for his health, when he shall receive a license from the Court. Those who have already addicted themselves to this obnoxious weed are hereby prohibited from using it in company, at their labor, or on their travels, unless they are at least ten miles from any house; and that only once a day, under a penalty of sixpence for each offence, of which the constables are requested to give information to the District Court. For the fourth breach of the law the offender shall be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a time specified, when his tongue shall be burnt through with a read hot iron."—*Agriculturist.*

List of Letters

REMAINING [illegible] at Charlotte, on the [illegible]

A—[illegible] Alexander, Miss Eliza R. Alexander 2.

B—Thos. [illegible] Ballou, Geo. Baker, [illegible] J. F. Brant, G. W. [illegible] Blake, John Brown, [illegible] Beaty, Humphrey Biddle.

C—Joel Cherry, Job Cannon, Wm. Carson, jun., Jno. Caldwell, [illegible] Jas. Campbell, sen. Miss E. Clarke, [illegible] Carson.

D—S. A. Davis, F. Davidson, Jno. R. Daniel, Abram Davis, Biddy Dinkins.

E—Jno. McW. Erwin, Walter W. Evans.

G—J. B. Griffith, Mary R. Gibony, Nancy Gage.

H—Jno. Howell, D. C. Hayes, T. J. Hunter, J. Henderson, Jno. Hawkins, Wm. Hinson, A. Henderson, D. Hyatt, A. Hipp, Jno. Hipp, R. E. Hayes, Miss H. Henderson, Wm. F. Hodge, Jno. S. Henon.

I & J—Jos. H. Irwin, Jno. Johnson, Thos. Johnson, Isaac Jones 3, Mary Johnson, Jno. Johnson.

K—Hugh Kenon.

L—Jane Lemond, Jos. Leach, C. Leonard, M. Lemonds, Danl. Ledwell.

M—Jno. M. McNeely, E. F. McCord, Jas. H. McCord, Jas. Mulwee, Miss S. McCorkle, Jas. McComb, D. McLaughlin, Henry Martin & Co. R. G. Mason, Mr. McGinn 2, Miss M. J. Montgomery, Thos. H. McKee, Jas. McCracken, Wm. McCauly, C. Means.

N—Capt. W. Neely 2, Jno. Neil, Jno. S. Nichols.

O—Silas Orr.

P—Stephen Plummer, W. G. Philips, Wm. Philips, John Penberthy, Jno. Penman, Ira Parks, Margt. T. Pool.

R—Wm. Roberts, A. Robison, Robison & Co, Jos. Reed 2.

S—Mrs. Jane Simpson 2, A. Sterat, Miss M. N. Sample, G. R. Sample 2, E. Smith.

T—F. P. Turner, Jno. Thompson, Geo. Todd, S. R. Turner, Margt. Thompson 2, Mary Taylor, Wm. Tucker, G. A. Tennis, Mr. Todd, N. Tradinick, Jas Thompson.

W—Wm. Walker, Jno. Walker, Esq. Jno. Witherspoon, Miss M. J. Weddington, E. C. Wilson, R. Weaver, Jno. Wolf, G. C. Weld, Robt. L. Walker, J. H. Wilson, P. W. Ward.

129 H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, 1841.

Catharine Pabel
vs.
George Pabel. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to my satisfaction, that George Pabel, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore, Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Charlotte Journal printed in Charlotte, that the defendant appear at our next Superior Court of Law, for Cabarrus county, on the 3d Monday in August, 1841, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, at Office, this 31st day of May, 1841.

A. J. SHANKLE, *Clerk.*

June 3, 1841. Price adv. $10. 3m

INFORMATION WANTED, *of Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from *Mr. Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. *Mr. Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young *Mr. Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

[illegible] MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family [illegible]

[illegible] and the Ague Pills [illegible] exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalid, together with twenty five [illegible] mass of facts and certificates [illegible] every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type & Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street N. York.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive [illegible] additions and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, casting, dressing and properly [illegible]. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many [illegible].

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Cases, [illegible], Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New York, February 23, 1841.

To the Virginia and United States Public.

THE subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the city of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." If subscriptions will justify him, his wish is to issue the first number on the first Monday of June next—one week or two at farthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will criticise freely and unreservedly, the action of the Federal Government, "without fear, favor or affection." It will look for support to the People, and the People only. Having taken an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and confidently believing that his Administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I yet pledge myself to extend to it no undiscriminating support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long ago promised my conscience never to be a mere partisan, never to sustain any man or any set of men, against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them, and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful and true to them and the creed of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose homage shall be to the States and not to the central authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I throw out these proposals now, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more prompt to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in them, let who will be at the head of the Government.

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to announce it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, March 29th, 1841.

WOOD TYPE.

CUT by Machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured. George F. Nesbitt, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water street, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being an entire new invention, is warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, far superior to any heretofore exhibited to the public; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanic's Institutes of the City of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838, and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that through the politeness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of Packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very handsome, and have been [illegible] by him, they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city, now just closed, and pronounced by the Committee of Printers appointed to examine Types and Specimens, to be superior to any Wood Types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large Metal Types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, that he is ready to cut Types on Wood of any size, from 5 lines Pica upwards, from any of the patterns of metal Types contained in the extensive Specimen of Messrs. G. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

☞ George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers and those becoming Agents, should be acquainted with the fact, that his prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his Agents thirty per cent. commission; that his terms are six months or *ten per cent.* discount for cash.

Agents are wanted for the following cities, viz: Charleston, Albany, Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who will publish the above for six times, within three months from this date, and will send me a copy of their paper, shall be entitled to $5 in Types; and should the Types not prove superior to any ever before manufactured, they can be returned, and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT.

Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, N. Y.

March 22, 1841. 6t

WANTED, a good COW. Enquire at the Journal Office.